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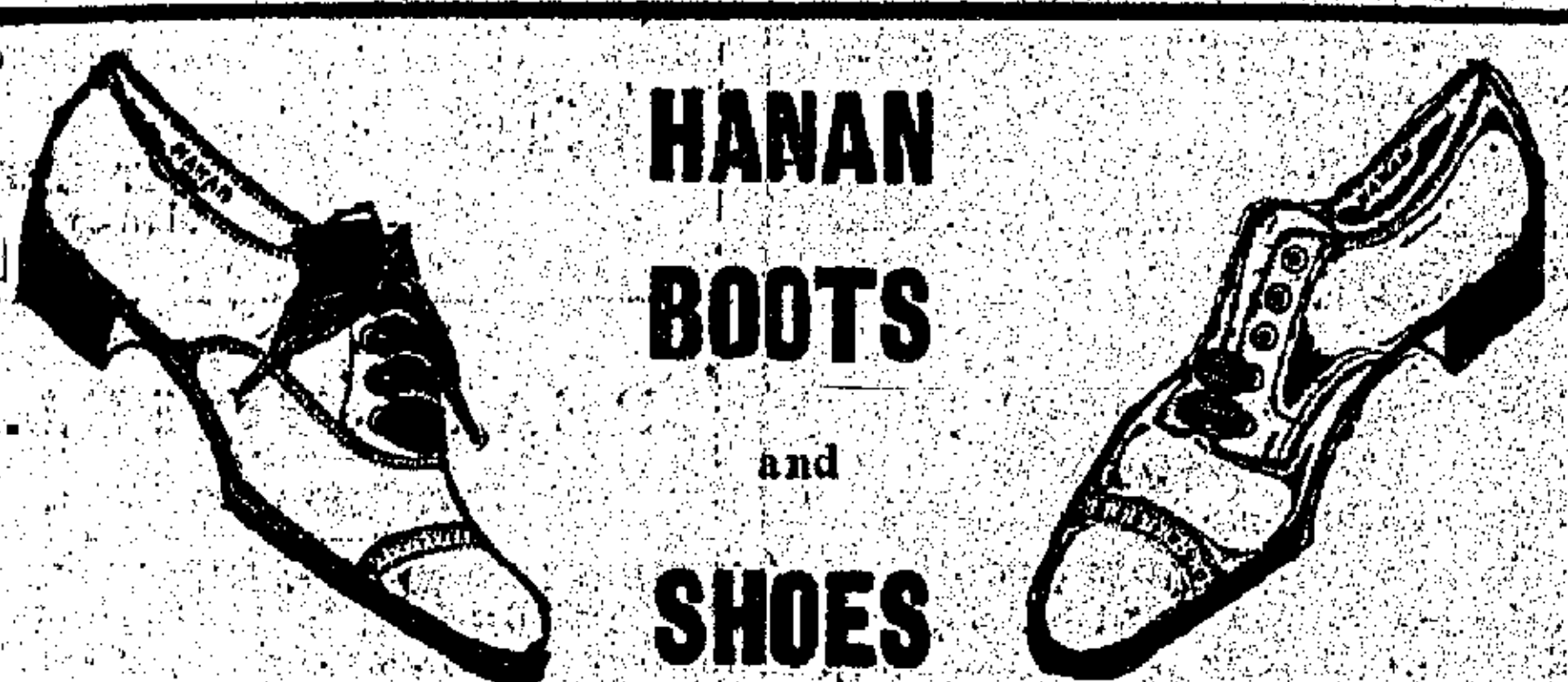
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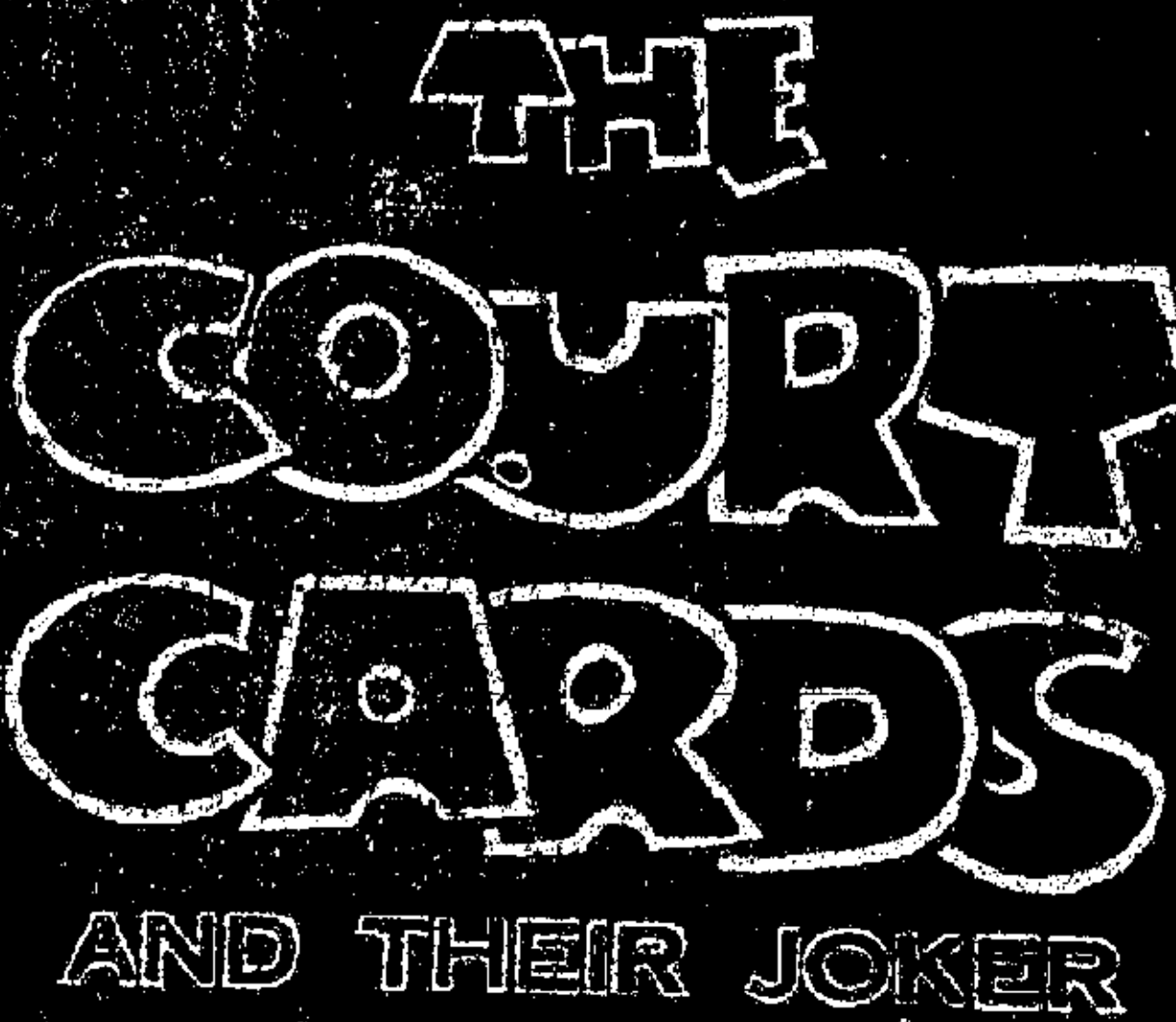
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MEN FOR THE ARMY.
SOURCES OF RECRUITING.

Speaking as the guest of the Aldwych Club at a luncheon presided over by Sir Woodman Burridge, Sir Auckland Geddes, the Minister of National Service, said the question of raising men for the Army was one of the most intricate questions that any State could be called upon to face in time of war. We never had before the war, and did not have until the war had been going on for a long time, any real guiding principles as to how to raise men. However suitable the system of raising men by age might have been in the Napoleonic era or some time after, that system was quite inapplicable to the type of civilisation which we had to-day. The recruiting of large masses of men must be carried out upon the occupational basis, and the actual withdrawal of men must be conditioned by their age to some extent and by their physical fitness, but the occupational basis was the true and real basis. They might divide the industries and occupations of the country into four headings:

1. Internal luxuries trades.
2. Trades of export value, but not essential.
3. Trades of great importance and essential to the present life of the State.
4. Trades absolutely essential to the life of the nation in times of peace and war.

In recruiting, it seemed to him that the State must first of all draw from the internal luxury trades, and draw most heavily upon them, because in war, as we know it to-day, it was the whole State that was fighting, and these trades were not making money for the State, although they shifted money within the State. It seemed right, therefore, that the bulk of the weight should fall upon these trades in the early stages, and so on gradually through the other groups. One of the absolutely essential trades was that of transportation. Taking a state of war, and keeping their minds on the traffic line, let them see what the first things that mattered to the State were. There was a corn line, where the food came from, which the traffic system brought. There was a traffic system which brought the food to the people, and finally, that system which linked the supply of food up with the retail trade. The central link was a traffic link, and it was the one most liable to be damaged. The enemy would attempt to attack it and destroy our carrying machine. That brought them to the recognition of the fact that, not only had the existing traffic arrangements to be maintained, but arrangements made to extend them. They must not be attacked by the withdrawal of men from the army of industry, and especially in cases like the shipbuilding industry.

POSITION OF OLDER MEN.

The net result of the whole state of recruiting had been that at the very start we got on to a wrong, and for many months kept on a wrong way. There were two wrong parrot cries raised—"The youngest first," and "Single men first." Of all the cries which could be raised in connection with recruiting, these two sounded more wrong and more fallacious than any others that could possibly have been raised. As a result, we had men pulled out from places where we should have been pulling men in. We had created in the mind of the population the belief that young men had been left in their places. This had led people to despise the Government, and had led them to listen to the fascists, faddists, cranks, and everyone else. It was necessary that they should clearly grasp the fact that there were men in civil life whose very youth and energy were absolutely essential to the prosecution of the war. There was no sense in taking young men out of aeroplane factories, if they were skilled men. There was no use in taking any young men out of engineering and shipbuilding yards if they were skilled men.

There were people who were advocating a clean cut up to a certain age, but it would be a mistake to do that. That was a point he wanted to lay before them quite clearly, because it carried with it a very large number of things of great importance. It meant that older men, married men, men with great responsibilities, perhaps, or perhaps without great individual responsibility, but older men in the industries which were not essential to the life of the State, must be incorporated in the Army if we were going to develop our full fighting powers. Otherwise we would be carrying a large number of passengers. He wanted them to realise that this war is really going to call for the utmost effort, the utmost output of energy of which our people are capable. The effects of their efforts would be felt in the various theatres where our Armies were operating next summer. "We are cataloguing all of you," he continued, "and everyone else in this country. We have already catalogued some millions, and the work is going on in our registration offices. I do not know that we will be able to get much result from that soon, for it is going to take time and energy."

It was really most urgent at the present time that we should shut down all waste, that we should get the people now working on unnecessary things, moved gradually and slowly, but in a sufficient stream, to the essential industries. If they were able to get a large body of people available, and steadily coming forward to feed the essential industries, we should be able to get out the men in the essential industries, but who were not in essential positions, and who were not possessed of the skill which made them essential.

The whole question of man-power had been allowed, through lack of understanding of what the war meant, to get

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A RESTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Many residents of the Orient are well acquainted with British Columbia, Canada, and its attractive surroundings, and are already arranging to spend the summer there. But it may be interesting to those who are not familiar with this particular Canadian Province, and who are seeking reliable information concerning it, to know that, owing to its geographical situation, climatic conditions, wealth of scenic mountains, forest and stream, to say nothing of the comfortable homes and inexpensive living, it is one of the world's foremost summer resorts.

Victoria—"A bit of England on the Pacific"—situated on the southern end of Vancouver Island, is the capital of British Columbia and the chief commercial port of the Island, as well as the distributing point for the many attractive resorts such as Oak Bay, Brentwood, Sooke Harbour, Shawnigan Lake, Strathcona Lodge, etc., all within easy reach by train, steamer or automobile. It has many attractive stores with large stocks of British and Canadian goods. In the City of Victoria there are a dozen or more comfortable hotels offering excellent service at very moderate rates. Good board and room may be had for \$3.25 per day and upwards. There are also a number of nice private boarding houses where room and meals are to be had for \$3.25 to \$4.00 a week each person. Those preferring to do their own house-keeping can obtain furnished or unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. These cost from \$3.00 to \$3.75 a month. At the country resorts, where one finds all the latest pastimes, there are splendid country hotels, usually run on the American plan, i.e., board and lodging included, at rates varying from \$2.50 to \$4.00 a day each person. Monthly arrangements can be made if desired. Golfing, fishing, tennis, cricket, bathing, and motoring are some of the strong features of these resorts. The roads for motoring are exceptionally fine. In the western gateway to the Rocky Mountains, on the mainland, is the city of Vancouver, from which there are two sailings daily and the trip is made in about four hours. Seattle (Washington, U.S.A.) is also close to Victoria and reached by steamer in about 4 hours. A boat trip to either of these cities makes a very pleasant day excursion and is largely indulged in by residents. Like Victoria, Vancouver has many attractions: it is the western gateway to the Rocky Mountains, into which many travel by train or motor and where a most enjoyable holiday may be spent. The hotel system in the mountains is simply wonderful, and considering the world conditions nowadays, the cost of a journey in this section is remarkably cheap. The average rate per day (American plan) at the best hotels is \$4.00; the food and service are of the highest quality. Special terms are offered for extended periods. Locally, Vancouver is surrounded by many easily reached beauty spots and pleasure resorts that the visitor from the East could not help but enjoy. Remembering that one is on a holiday, the money spent on a trip to British Columbia is not excessive and is certainly well spent.

The climate of British Columbia, particularly that of Vancouver Island, approximates closely that of Great Britain, modified by the special circumstances of its geographical position. The proximity of the snow-capped mountains, has a marked effect upon the summer temperature, which is never intensely hot, while the Japan current striking the west coast brings with it moisture and heat. The highest summer temperature at Victoria is 83° degrees; the lowest, 38° degrees. Unlike many mid-climate, that of Vancouver Island is healthful, there is no malaria, no endemic diseases, and the Health Department takes every possible precaution to prevent epidemics. Children thrive wonderfully well in this favoured land, and adults find new life in its balmy, invigorating air. A trip to British Columbia is strongly recommended by

"ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE."

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, recently Major-General Sir O. Phillips asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the disquietude still existing in Portugal as a result of the Labour party's proposals to internationalise Central Africa, and whether, with a view to allaying such disquietude, he would make a clear statement that his Majesty's Government were in no way responsible for such a proposal.

Lord R. Cecil, in reply, said he was aware of the statements on this question, and he was glad to have this opportunity of saying that his Majesty's Government neither had nor could have any responsibility for the proposal. Great Britain had promised to defend and protect Portuguese Colonies against all enemies.

into a perfectly tangled state. They had got men protected at the present moment, who ought to be in the Army, and men in the Army who ought to be back. It was from the freeing of labour from unnecessary things that they must approach the sorting-out of our people, because the essential industries could not suddenly run short of labour and stop. The biggest step that they could take in order to help the country, and there were many more steps to be taken later, was to see that there was no waste of labour, and in doing that a really long stride would be taken towards ensuring that the war was pushed on with greater energy, and that victory was brought nearer. (Cheers.)

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE ATTACK ON THE PRIME MINISTER.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES IN WAR TIME.

LONDON, November 10th.

The net result of the attack upon Mr. Lloyd George, on account of his Paris speech on lack of unity of control among the Allies in the past and the need of it in the future, has been to strengthen his position. The country was told by his enemies that we had reached the "crisis" of the war, and that the Prime Minister was a reckless and erratic politician who wanted to over-ride the soldiers and direct the general strategy of the war. Let us, they said, get rid of him now before he has time to do further mischief.

Curiously enough, the fulminations of the Radical Press left the country cold. The unwisdom of swapping horses while crossing the stream is so obvious that a stronger reason than a speech containing disagreeable truths would be required to shake popular faith in the Premier. Even at Westminster before the question was debated this afternoon it was generally understood that the "crisis" was over. Nobody was willing to cut off the head of Mr. Lloyd George in order to make Mr. Asquith king.

Mr. Asquith led the attack, his main point being that the setting up of a supreme War Council would, perhaps, supersede or interfere with the unfettered activity and independent positions of General Staffs, and interfere with the ultimate responsibility of each of the Allied Governments for its own forces and to its own people.

AN ELOQUENT DEFENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George denied any intention to put the proposed Allied War Council over the heads of the General Staffs; it will be a body charged simply with the duty of surveying the whole field in every theatre of war, and of making recommendations where necessary and desirable. At present each Allied general looks after his own front, and he has neither the time nor the authority to attend to the progress of events elsewhere. Turning from principles to men, the Prime Minister cut the ground from under his critics who had declaimed against his alleged intended personal interference by saying that the Paris speech was approved beforehand by the War Council here and by each of the General Staffs to whom it was submitted for their approval. In fact, the speech was written out in London before he went to the Continent, and he read it at the historic luncheon in Paris.

The House was silent at first, but cheered delightedly when he turned on his critics, saying when he read in the papers the cry, "Hands off the Army," it gave him the same feeling he had when crossing the Channel on board a destroyer in a choppy sea. Then he drew the whole House to him in an eloquent peroration by stating that he was only afraid of two things—the submarine menace and disunion among the Allies. But of the first he has no further fear. "We are on its track, and I am glad to tell the House that on Saturday we destroyed five of these pests of the sea." For the rest, it was the duty of Parliament, Press and public to make disunion among the Allies impossible.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST.

The little Welshman scored a great personal triumph. He is more than a match for any man in Parliament when it comes to fighting. As he himself says, he knows all about the strategy of politics. Never since the war started has the House of Commons been so crowded as it was on the present occasion. The Peers' Gallery was so full that many noble lords were content to sit on the steps where they could hear the speaker's though unable to see the speakers. Among distinguished "strangers" there were two whose presence attracted particular attention. They were M. Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, who is being "lionised" just now in London, and Col. House, the commandant of President Wilson, who, it is understood, is to be the American representative at the forthcoming Allied Conference at Versailles.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE AS CANDID FRIEND.

Lord Northcliffe's refusal of the Prime Minister's offer to assume charge of the Air Ministry, worked with brutal frankness, has naturally set everybody talking. His lordship's assumed role is that of candid friend to Government, and he is much too clever to take office, which would limit his freedom of action in that direction. His refusal is based on what he calls the dalliance of the Cabinet with matters he considers of prime importance, such as (1) the eradication of sedition, (2) the conscription of the man and woman power of the whole country, (3) compulsory food rationing, (4) a more intelligent direction of the Press Censorship which will let the world know how the war is going and what we are doing. Lord Northcliffe, who has been at the head of a British Mission across the Atlantic since the middle of the summer, has just got back with a returned traveller's admiration for other people's methods. The Americans are easily first in their war activities and poor England is a rather indifferent second. But of course that is an old story; the British habit of self-depression almost amounts to a national obsession.

"OUR LITTLE BOYS."

"At the same time it is salutary in stern times like these to have attention directed in a forcible manner to the weak points in our armour. Honest criticism of those in power is the salt of public life in a democratic country. It is doubly so in a time of war, when the day Lord Northcliffe's letter to the Prime Minister appeared in print the government was made in Parliament that the "Little Boys" in our midst whom he rightly

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BOYS WHO ESCAPE.

"HOPE OF THE FUTURE AND JUDGES OF THE PAST."

Mr. Winston Churchill presided at the opening of a conference of Boys Welfare supervisors at the Ministry of Munitions when there were present prominent representatives of various munition works.

They desired, he said, to stimulate the interest of employers and to concentrate the mind of the public upon the care of the great number of boys now engaged in making munitions. The lads had far too much money to spend, without any system of discipline or control. The hours of labour were enormously lengthened, and the character of much of the work became extremely monotonous.

"We see," he continued, "a whole generation, the flower of our youth, shattered and shorn away. We see the middle-aged, the older people everywhere stricken by the downfall, the abbreviation, the abrupt ending of their dearest hopes. We see them carrying on. We see the young men who survive death and mutilation experiencing themselves, untimely, that feeling, which hitherto has only been reserved for the very old, seeing their contemporaries vanish into the grave in all directions. That loneliness, which hitherto has only come to those who are at the end of their life, is now fitting into the souls of thousands of young men who are themselves the only survivors of their comrades."

THE NEW GENERATION. Some 250,000 boys were employed under the authority of the department, and played a vital part in the production of munitions. There was no reason, however, why they should be the maintenance of a high productivity, so vital to our military operations, a fair proportion of life should not be established in regard to these young workers.

"The scythe is swinging to and fro," said Mr. Churchill, "cutting its swathes and each year a new and terrible toll is taken. We cannot tell when this awful day will come, but we know that the day will come when suddenly—quite suddenly—as uncontrollable as it began, the scythe will stop, and then you will see a clear line drawn between those who have been precipitated into the abyss of war and have suffered in mind and body their terrible experiences, and those who have been arrested as it were upon the very verge."

Those will be the boys, the youth, the new generation, the intact, unshattered generation, at once the hope of the future, the judges of the past. They need your care and of all who wish to see the fruits of this great struggle not cast away."

regards as seditious-mongers are to have short shrift in nature. Under a new Defence of the Realm Act, every leaflet relating to the war or the conclusion of peace must bear the name and address of the author and printer, and be submitted to the Censor for approval.

This is the strongest action taken yet against the pacifists. Nothing short of our ingrained attachment to unfettered freedom of the spoken and written word could have induced the authorities to tolerate what has been going on for the last forty months. Sedition has been preached openly without restraint; and while newspapers, that inadvertently contravened the drastic rules of the Press Bureau were pounced upon, the traitorous pamphleteer was permitted to play the German game. Born in Russia, where the glorious promise of the Revolution was diverted to internal strife, and in Italy, where the country was divided into factions and the Army demoralised, he had similar methods, have taught our rulers a lesson.

Seeing that the Government have determined to put down pacifism in the subterranean channels of national life, action against the small gang of notorious pacifists in the House of Commons cannot be long delayed. Although called upon to resign by the constituents whom they misrepresent they refuse to budge, clinging to their seats and conclusions like barnacles to a rock. The most potent weapon for mischief is the question paper—to ask cunningly-worded questions of Ministers designed to embarrass the Government, or which, if applied to, would convey valuable information to the enemy. In another gentry would have been shipped to Barbados for the rest of their lives; in Germany they would be sent without delay into the front-line trenches, but with us even in the fourth year of the war they are addressed as "hon. gentlemen" in the House of Commons, and paid £400 per annum.

THE AIR BOARD.

The reorganisation of the Air Service is necessary owing to the enormously enhanced importance of this branch of the fighting forces. There is something more than picturesque anticipation in the view that before we have quite finished with the Germans aerial superiority will prove a deciding factor. In this respect the greatest hopes are centred upon the United States and the help that that country will be able to render. On our part, although very big strides have been made, full development of our resources has been hampered by mutual rivalries and jealousies on the administrative side of both the Naval and Army branches of the Service. They have striven to work more or less independently of each other both as regards invention and supply.

Lord Curzon's appointment as head of the Air Board nearly a year ago was a step in the right direction, and he has a strong man with wide business experience as Principal of Pearson & Sons, the world-famous contractors, he has done valuable (unpaid) work to co-ordinate the manifold activities of the several Departments responsible for the efficiency of the R.F.C. and the R.N.A.S.

He has now returned to his old job, because the first intimation he had that he was to be superseded was Lord Northcliffe's letter in the papers refusing the Prime Minister's offer of the post. With characteristic journalistic smartness, the head of the Northcliffe Press made known what was in the wind before Mr. Lloyd George had time to write to Lord Curzon. This may be a bad business from a news point of view, but it certainly is not good manners.—H.B.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

R.G.A., 1; v. MIDDLESEX REGT., 0.

This 1st division match was played on the Navy Ground yesterday afternoon. Neither side was at full strength, and the Middlesex were unfortunate in losing two of their players during the game. Their centre-half left at half-time, owing to a bad knee, and later, Walden, being charged rather heavily by Gretton, twisted in, falling, and fell on his face, which rendered him unfit for further play. In spite of these handicaps the Infantrymen played quite a good game, and the team deserves much credit for producing such an even result. The gunners took up the attack from the kick-off, and were very rarely out of their opponents' half of the field. If they had possessed a forward who could shoot they would undoubtedly have scored many times, in spite of fine work by Turner in goal, and the Middlesex backs, Edgeler, Turner and Green all missed fairly easy chances in this half, the only goal of the match being scored by Baxter at outside left. The gunners were thus leading by the only goal at half-time.

After the interval the Middlesex goal had a narrow escape, a shot from the right wing which was only just cleared being followed by one from the other wing, which Turner only saved by a wonderful effort. This half was a repetition of the first. The Artillerymen kept all the play around the opposing goal, but owing to fine goalkeeping by Turner, and bad shooting, they were unable to find the net. The occasional "breakaways" by the "Die-Hards" were always dealt with by the R.A. backs before they became dangerous, Gretton being very conspicuous in this respect. The game ended in a win for the R.G.A. by one goal to nil.

Referee—Mr. Leach.

DIVISION II.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 1; v. R.E. RESERVES, 1.

Played on the Navy Ground, prior to the first division match, this game provided some interesting football. The ball was kept well on the go in the first half, but only one goal was scored. For this point Kirby was responsible, finding the net with a nice shot.

The sappers took up the attack after the interval, but Glenn was very safe and always cleared neatly. Millard, however, obtained possession and after a fine run up the wing finished with a shot which Glenn allowed to pass into goal between himself and the inner goal post. It was rather a lucky goal and hard lines on the goalkeeper, who up till then had played a fine game for his side. The sappers were having the better of the game, the Staff forwards showing a tendency to go back and assist the defense, which often ended in them getting in the way of the backs. The S. and D. Engineers broke away, but Millard was pulled up by Lawrence. Then the Staff had a chance to score, but Kirby aimed too high. A miskick by Wain followed by another by Lawrence gave the R.E. a corner, but the ball was put behind. There were no more goals forthcoming before the final whistle sounded, the game ending in a draw of one goal each.

Referee—Mr. Byrne.

87th CO., R.G.A., 3; v. MIDDLESEX RESERVES, 2.

This second division game was played on the Club Ground. The gunners scored twice in the first half, through Small, and at the interval were leading by two goals to nil.

On resuming after the interval the Middlesex brought the scores level by finding the net twice in quick succession, Reed and Rickard being responsible. Before time arrived Waterson gave the 87th Co. the lead again, which they retained to the end, winning the match by three goals to two.

Referee—Mr. Horlop.

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Some interesting billiards was witnessed at the Soldiers' Club, in the semi-final of this tournament on Tuesday night. The soldiers started with a deficit of 58, which Drummond, winning a good game by 18 points, reduced to 40. In the second game the balls broke very badly for the Army, and Rosario, playing beautifully, quickly forged ahead. It seemed probable that the soldiers would finish the evening hopelessly behind. Davis at one time being nearly 120 in arrears. A break of thirty-six however, followed by a succession of double-figure breaks, reduced the Police lead considerably. Rosario eventually winning by 48 points. The sitting closed with the 58th Company 88 points behind.

Scores:—
88th CO., R.G.A. H.K.P. 3 AND 4 PLATOONS.
Br. Drummond 250 Mr. Benedict 238
Sergt. Davis 202 Mr. Rosario 230

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with entering dwelling-house No. 14, Queen's Road, with intent to steal.

Inspector Sim said defendant was found on the premises. Enquiries had been made concerning the man's past, but nothing definite was found out.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT OF WOOD.

A Chinese coal coolie was charged with stealing wood.

Defendant stated that a Japanese petty officer on board a steamer on which he had been working that night gave him permission to take the wood.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case and ordered the Police to make further enquiries into the matter.

BEGGING ALMS.

An aged Chinese woman was charged with begging alms in Pedder Street.

Defendant stated that she was old, infirm, and unable to do any work.

Inspector Kent said the woman was begging from Europeans. She had been previously sent away to Canton.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined the woman \$5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

DUMPING RUBBISH ON THE PRAJA.

A foreman of a building contractor was charged with dumping a large quantity of rubbish on the Praja.

Sergt. Blackman said the foreman, with a large company of workmen, was engaged in pulling down some houses on Pedder's Hill. The coolies collected baskets of rubble and heaped them on the Praja.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$20.

Sergeant Blackman also charged a Chinese woman, the owner of a junk, with dumping a large quantity of sand on the Praja.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined her \$30.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

A Chinese was charged with giving false information to a pawnbroker.

It was stated that defendant was trying to pawn a blanket, which was identified as one lost by Mr. Isaac Day, of the Hongkong University, some time ago.

Defendant said he picked up a pawn-ticket some time ago and with it redeemed a blanket from one pawnbroker and then pawned it with another, to whom he gave his right name but a wrong address.

Mr. Dyer Ball, in sentencing defendant to three weeks' hard labour, pointed out that he had no right to keep a pawn-ticket which he had found, much less give a wrong address.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CHAIR.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a blackwood chair, valued at \$2, from a Chinese cabinet-maker residing at Stanley Street.

Inspector MacDonald said complainant left the chair on the side-walk while he went into the shop for his dinner. During his absence defendant came along and, picking up the chair, was making away with it when an Indian watchman, employed by Messrs. Watson's Dispensary, raised an alarm and gave chase. He eventually arrested defendant.

Defendant denied taking the chair. "What do I want old chairs for?" he asked. "If I wanted to steal I would take away new furniture, not antiquated things like that."

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case for further enquiries.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of seven tael of prepared opium.

Defendant stated that a friend gave him some money to purchase the opium in Annam and bring it to Hongkong.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on board the *Tung Shing*, with the opium concealed round his waist.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese, a cook on the *Yung Sang*, was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of opium dross.

Sergt. McCulloch said defendant was arrested in Yumati, and on his luggage being searched, the opium dross was found packed in some tin.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$30, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

ALLEGED THEFT OF BARK.

A Chinese was charged with the theft of a bag of bark.

Inspector O'Sullivan said defendant was engaged by the owner of a junk to assist in carrying bags of bark to a steamer in the harbour. After he had completed his task, defendant got into a small sampan and was rowing away when a District Watchman ordered him to stop. The sampan was searched and the bag was found in the bottom of it.

Defendant told the watchman that the compradore of the steamer gave him the bag, but, on the compradore being questioned, he denied all knowledge of the matter. The compradore said that he had no authority to grant permission to any man to remove property which did not belong to him.

Defendant denied that he told the watchman he had received permission. It was his *foke* who had received permission from the compradore to remove the bark.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day, fixing bail at \$100.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Stubb):—

Six cases were sent to Bombay containing:—43 dressing gowns, 147 pairs of pyjamas, 148 vests, 100 bedjackets, 50 shrouds, 168 shirts, 152 pairs of slippers, 27 eye bandages, 30 doz. milk covers, 2 surgical shirts, 38 covers, 7 pairs of hind boots, 80 large mosquito nets, 6 head

mosquito, 6 mops, 5 dozen handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers, 1 quilt, 75 small pillows, 3 hold-alls, 24 floor swabs, 7 reversible jackets, 282 pairs of socks, 163 pairs of knee-caps, 30 pairs of mittens, 184 muffers, and 30 caps.

One case was filled with the woven grass slippers (50 pairs) sent by Capt. Hodgkins.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY" (under Mrs. Green):—4 quilts, 4 pillows, 44 knitted muffers, 51 pairs knitted woollen mittens, 30 white woollen caps, 14 pairs stretcher boots, 12 knitted sleeveless sweaters, 6 pairs knitted knee-caps, 20 pairs white woollen bed socks, 45 suits pyjamas, and one parcel from a little girl.

To Mrs. Barton, Hon. Sec. Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi:—493 roller bandages, 61, flannel vests, 56 white woollen knitted caps, 24 white woollen belts, 61 slippers, 12 face cloth, 19 mops, 2 quilts, 2 bags swabs, 52 cap covers, 53 suits pyjamas, and 1 lot magazines.

To Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—668 roller bandages, 70 flannel vests, 100 white woollen caps, 11 woollen sleeveless sweaters, 60 pairs cloth slippers, 64 milk covers, 9 floor cloths, 10 pairs socks, 41 white woollen belts, 5 quilts, 5 pillows, 22 muffers, 35 suits pyjamas, 44 white woollen bed socks, 45 pairs mittens and 11 many-tail bandages.

To Local Troops:—50 woollen muffers.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Macdonald):—

Two cases to Amara, Mesopotamia, containing:—187 shirts, 83 suits of pyjamas, 13 vests, 190 handkerchiefs, 189 pairs of socks, 7 pairs of knee caps, 20 pairs of mittens, 14 pairs of bed socks, 6 pairs of cuffs, 18 helmets, 22 muffers, 8 caps, 24 milk covers, 30 surgical caps, 4 eye bandages, 9 shrouds, 490 roller bandages, 31 face cloths, 24 mops and 1 fly catcher.

To Local Troops:—216 handkerchiefs.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD (under Mrs. Sandeman):—4 pyjamas, 10 vests, 7 shirts, 16 socks, 5 muffers, 3 caps, 1 helmet and 109 handkerchiefs.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson):—735 roller bandages, 50 shirts, 50 handkerchiefs, 30 vests, 30 pairs of socks, 6 pairs of mittens, 14 pairs of bed socks, 6 pairs of cuffs, 3 pyjamas and 150 handkerchiefs for local troops.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Miss Loureiro):—1 muffer, 1 trench sweater, 2 pairs socks, 13 pairs bed socks, 45 food covers, 10 knitted scrubbers, 32 khaki pocket handkerchiefs, 10 dozen gauze swabs, 1,134 roller bandages, and 200 pocket handkerchiefs sent to men of local Garrison for Christmas.

U.S.R.C. BEAVER, KOWLOON (under Mrs. Keigwin):—1,110 roller bandages, 13 capeline bandages, 42 stump bandages, 16 eye bandages, 121 square swabs, 68 shell swabs, 19 shrouds, 6 wool caps, 7 balalaava helmets, 93 khaki handkerchiefs, 4 pairs wool socks, 10 small pillows and 28 scrubbers.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan):—1,002 roller bandages, 12 many-tail bandages, 2 caps, 2 surgical stockings and 4 shrouds.

PEAK CLUB (under Mrs. Sutherland):—588 roller bandages, 114 many-tail bandages and 816 swabs.

KOWLOON UNITY WORKERS (under Mrs. Young):—

To Miss Wragge, Maurice Hostel, 114 Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, London, North:—60 pieces children's clothing.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London, E.E.:—55 pieces of men's clothing.

To Mrs. Lefroy, the President, S.S.F.A., The Maurice Hostel, Britannia Street, Hoxton, London, North:—28 pieces of children's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, No. 9 Mollen Street, London, West:—30 pieces of children's clothing; made from material supplied by the War Charities.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated January 3rd state:—

On account of Christmas and New Year holidays our market has been quiet and unchanged since our last report and no business has been done.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 25th of December, 1917, is 1,230,728 tons against 1,324,477 tons in 1916.

We quote today White Saigon Rice No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars: 3.05 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for January/February shipment.

TIED OF WAITING FOR TIRPITZ.

John Joseph Ryan, who was charged at Camberley, recently, with deserting from the Navy and enlisting in the Army, said he had served in the North Sea for three years, and as the Germans did not come to him he thought it was time he went to them—he had waited long enough.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, January 15th.

BOAT BRIGADE EXPERIENCES.

The Swatow 1st Co. of the Boys' Brigade have had a sixty mile jaunt into the country, going as far as Wahingfu. After leaving Kityang and while snug in their night quarters, an alarm of pirates was raised by the boatmen. Sure enough, a band of ten or more fellows approached the boats. Arrested by an imposing looking flag and by the soldier-like appearance of those emerging from the boats they turned and fled. The Brigade had a warm welcome from the Wahingfu High School boys, whose guests they were during their visit. They gave an exhibition of the gymnastic attainments and greatly enlightened the local officials and people. The former presented the Brigade with a beautiful banner. On the following day there were competitive sports held between the Brigade and the High School Boys. The honours were very evenly divided. This visit was by way of experiment and justifies further attempts of the same kind.

SENIOUS DISASTER ON THE RIVER.

A very serious disaster took place on the river above Chuan An. One of the launches that left on Friday evening for Bamio came to grief at a place called Ko-pu about ten miles up the Han River. The cause was the dropping of a lamp, which set an oil-tank ablaze. The passengers were greatly alarmed and refused to keep quite. The boat began to rock and then capsized. Thirty-one out of a hundred passengers are reported to have perished. There were two foreign ladies who had proposed to travel by the boat that evening, but, fortunately, decided not to go because of the overloaded state of the boat. Had the passengers remained quiet the fire would probably have been easily got under, and had the launch the proper complement it would not have capsized. Chinese will at all times and in all places transgress rules and take risks.

THE PREVALENCE OF PIRACY.

Piracy and robbery on river, on road, and in village are of almost daily and nightly occurrence. The new officials are aware of it and they are being urged to take very drastic measures. The fear which General Fang instilled into people's hearts about forty years ago is forgotten by the present generation, and the law-abiding section of the community yearn for another General Fang. Discharged soldiers are still in the vicinity, and are said to be responsible for a great deal of the lawlessness that prevails in the whole region.

THE LATE KO LIN-HAN.

Ko Lin-han, who lost his life on his way to Canton a few days ago, was a well-known man in Swatow and was said to be closely allied with the late General in all his schemes. It was because of his dealings with General Mok that he was arrested and sent to Canton for punishment. His death is said to have been self-inflicted by leaping overboard.

THE WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.

We are having a long spell of cold frosty weather. The semi-tropical plants—bananas, sweet potatoes, etc.—are gradually succumbing.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. O. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

INSPECTION.

H.E. the Governor will inspect the Police Reserve Force on the afternoon of Sunday, February 3rd.

Arrangements are being made for this inspection to take place on the Polo Ground.

By Order,
T. F. HUGHES,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, January 16th, 1918.

Sir Li Worthington Evans, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Colchester, said that what had been done by employers and their workpeople in the creation of material force had a significant demonstration in one week recently, when the Army on the Western Front sent well over a quarter of a million shells (weighing about 10,000 tons) a day into the German lines. And this suggested little more than the possibilities of home production; our maximum effort had by no means been made.

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THE WAR.

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN OPERATION.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES.

GERMANY'S VERSION OF PEACE PROCEEDINGS.

BOMBARDMENT OF YARMOUTH.

DEPREDACTIONS OF A SUBMARINE.

DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAMBRAI INQUIRY.

HIGHER COMMAND NOT SURPRISED.

LONDON, January 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, as a result of the enquiry by Field-Marshal Haig, the Imperial General Staff and the War Cabinet, the Government considered that the Higher Command was not surprised by the German attack at Cambrai on November 30th, and that all proper and adequate dispositions were made to meet it.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that Field-Marshal Haig had instituted an enquiry before he had received instructions from the War Office that his report was being examined by a Committee of the Imperial General Staff (Sir William Robertson presiding), and that the General Staff's report was being examined by a committee of the War Cabinet, and subsequently by the War Cabinet itself. The War Cabinet considered that public discussion of the breakdown, which had undoubtedly occurred, would be most detrimental to the public interests, and were satisfied that the proper measures would be taken to deal with similar situations in the future. (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

STRONG RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, January 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed a strong raid north-eastward of Arras.

We raided northward of Lens, bombed dug-outs and took prisoners.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, January 16th.

A communiqué states there were violent artillery actions in the Beaumont-Caurieres Wood sector on the right of the Meuse.

Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN OPERATION.

ITALIANS GAIN CONSIDERABLE ADVANTAGES.

LONDON, January 16th.

An Italian official report states:—In order to rectify our line from northward of Osteria delle Pre to the head of the Cesilla Valley, we advanced and gained considerable advantages and inflicted heavy losses.

We captured 291 prisoners.

We entered enemy trenches at Mount Solarolo salient, and also extended the bridgehead eastward of Caposile, where we captured trenches, and also 45 prisoners and two trench-mortars.

GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—Violent Italian attacks against the Austro-Hungarians at Mount Asolone and Mount Pertica broke down heavily.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, January 16th.

A British Italian official report states:—Our aeroplanes during the past week destroyed six enemy machines and drove down others uncontrollable.

The Italians successfully operated yesterday at Mount Asolone, Mount Spioncica and at Caposile, taking many prisoners.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY NEAR JERUSALEM.

LONDON, January 16th.

A Palestine official report states:—Despite the weather our aircraft bombed the Jensen aerodrome and Amman station, on the Hedjaz Railway, obtaining good results.

Two of our machines are missing.

There was considerable patrol activity in the Jerusalem sector.

We raided Mukhmas village, taking prisoners.

There was similar activity in the coastal sector, eastward and northward of Jaffa.

Gaharat.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND FINLAND.

LONDON, January 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that Great Britain was awaiting an expression of opinion by the Russian people before recognising the Finnish Republic. He emphasised the British sympathy with Finland.

WAR MINISTRY OF GREECE

ATHENS, January 16th.

M. Venezelos has assumed the War Ministry, and General Danglas has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

SECURING THE HARVEST.

WASHINGTON, January 16th.

In the Senate a Bill has been introduced providing for military registration of all men who have reached 21 since June, 1917, also empowering to give furlough to army men for harvesting.

NEW TERRITORY FOR CANADA.

NEW YORK, January 16th.

The explorer Stefansen claims for Canada several new large Arctic Islands north-west of Bank's Land, which he discovered in the spring of 1915.

DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LAS PALMAS, January 16th.

The Royal Netherlands steamer *Atlas* was torpedoed and sunk 25 miles from the island Fuerteventura.

The crew of 29 were saved.

NOTED AIRMAN KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

The crack Bavarian airman, Max Mueller, who claimed having brought down 38 aeroplanes, has been accidentally killed.

AVALANCHE IN JAPAN.

TOKYO, January 16th.

An avalanche in the province of Niigata buried 173 persons.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, January 16th.

The House of Lords rejected by 90 votes to 82 a proposal for a referendum among women on women's suffrage, which clause was left substantially unaltered.

NON-FERROUS METAL BILL.

LONDON, January 16th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley announced that he proposed to move an amendment to the Non-Ferrous Metal Bill, making it clear that the bill would not affect any business carried on entirely outside the United Kingdom.

FRENCH SOLDIER'S WAR ALLOWANCE.

PARIS, January 16th.

A Bill has been introduced in the Chamber increasing the daily war allowance of soldiers at the front from one to three francs.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, January 16th.

There was a decrease in exports of £2,787,940, and an increase in imports of £2,415,206 compared with December, 1916.

There were increases in exports last year of £19,029,284, and in imports of £118,749,915 compared with 1916.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION STAFF ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, January 16th.

The Bolsheviks arrested the staff of the Roumanian Legation, and confined them in the fortress of St. Peter and Paul.

EARLIER CABLES.

YARMOUTH BOMBARDED.

LONDON, January 16th.

It is officially announced that Yarmouth was bombarded from the sea last night.

Fire opened at 10.55 and lasted five minutes.

Twenty shells fell in the town.

The latest reports are that three were killed and ten injured.

The damage is not serious.

LATEST CABLES.

THE VISITOR A SUBMARINE.

LATER.

The night was black and cold at Yarmouth. Most of the inhabitants were in bed when a great star-shell lit up the entire town, and was followed by a rapid fusillade.

Roofs were stripped off, windows blown in, and chimney-stacks were knocked down.

There were innumerable narrow escapes.

It is presumed that a submarine carried out the raid.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN POLITICAL SURPRISES PROBABLE.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

Telegrams from Berlin state that Dr. Hertling has postponed his Reichstag speech.

The *Pageblatt* says he is ill, and that political surprises within the next few days are probable.

NATIONAL SERVICE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, January 16th.

The Press comments upon Sir Auckland Geddes' speech are favourable.

The *Daily News* thus epitomises his views and his warning to Labour:—"We cannot be accused of lack of sympathy with Labour, nor with excessive sympathy towards this Government, but this does not blind us to the fact that we are engaged in the greatest struggle for human liberty we have ever been involved in. To talk of 'downing tools' is to talk of betraying freedom, and stabbing our sons and brothers, who are fighting for freedom, in the back."

The *Daily Mail* Lobbyist understands that the Government is prepared to take immediately severe measures against anyone found interfering with the output of munitions, aeroplanes, or ships.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

The German version of the proceedings of the Committee appointed at Brest-litovsk on the 11th instant to discuss territorial questions shows that the Delegates wrangled for two days without result over the question of the status of populations in occupied territories and the date for their evacuation.

The Germans contended that the people of occupied territories through the plenipotentiary bodies had already expressed their desire for severance from Russia.

The Russians denied that these bodies were representative, and proposed as a substitution for the two articles of the preliminary treaty (cabled on December 30th), four articles of which the following is a summary:—

Firstly, the right to territory and self-determination belongs to nations, not to the occupied parts thereof;

Secondly, Austria and Germany renounce their claims to annexation of the occupied Russian territories and undertake not to restrict their independence by the Brest-litovsk or Military Conventions before the constitution of these regions on a basis of self-determination. The voting to determine the fate of these regions must be carried out after the foreign armies have withdrawn and fugitives and deportees have returned.

The date for the withdrawal of the armies to be determined by a Special Commission;

Thirdly, after the signature of peace these territories are to be administered by a temporary body comprised of the various political parties, which shall organise a plebiscite;

Fourthly, the final position of these territories to be decided by the referendum.

(The two articles of the preliminary treaty are as follow:—

Article 1.—That Russia and Germany declare the state of war ended. Both nations are resolved to live together in future in peace and friendship. On the condition of complete reciprocity vis-à-vis her Allies, Germany is ready, as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the Russian armies are demobilised, to evacuate her present positions and the occupied Russian territory, so far as no different inference may result from Article 2.

Article 2.—After the Russian Government, in accordance with its principles, has proclaimed for all the peoples of Russia the right of self-determination, including complete separation, it takes cognisance of decisions, as expressing the will of people, demanding full state independence and separation from Russia for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Estonia and Livonia. The Russian Government recognises that these manifestations must in the present circumstances be regarded as expressing the will of the people and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom.

As in these districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply the question of evacuation is not such as is provided for in Article 1, a Special Commission shall, in accordance with the Russian idea, arrange for a ratification by plebiscite on broad lines without any military pressure whatever of the already existing separation proclamations.)

General Hoffmann protested against the victorious tone of the Russian proposals when a victorious German Army stood on their territory. He ridiculed the Russian claims to self-determination, seeing that the Bolshevik Government was based on ruthless force.

General Hoffmann again asserted that the occupied people had unmistakably expressed their wish for a separation from Russia. He said that the Courland Diet on September 30th had requested German protection, the Lithuanian Diet, on December 11th, proclaimed a desire for severance; the municipality of Riga, Riga guilds and rural representatives, on December 27th, claimed German protection. Finally, in December last, the representatives of Oesel, Dagoe and Moon Islands repudiated their previous connections. Moreover, the German High Command refused to evacuate Courland, Lithuania, Riga, and the Islands in the Riga Gulf.

Baron Kuchmann proposed the adjournment of the deliberations in order that Germany should consult her Allies, and the sitting was accordingly adjourned to an indefinite date.

GERMANY'S ANNEXATIONIST CAMPAIGN.

OTHER CURRENTS OF OPINION.

AMSTERDAM, January 16th.

Whilst the Pan-Germans continue their annexationist campaign, the following in cidents testify to the presence of other currents of opinion in Germany.

Four thousand Independent Social Democrats, who for over a year were not permitted to hold meetings, attended a meeting of the Fatherland Party at Jena, which unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a general peace by understanding. Then they stormed the platform, and threw out the Fatherland Party.

At a meeting at Frankfurt, which was addressed by the ex-Colonial Secretary Dimonburg, a resolution in favour of peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 16th was passed.

VON TIRPITZ PRESENTED WITH 325 IRON CROSSES.

In connection with the Fatherland Party meeting mentioned on January 9th 325 disabled soldiers sent their Iron Crosses to Admiral von Tirpitz, "as a lasting memorial to the disgraceful act of his supporters."

Over 223,000,000 War Bonds were sold by the banks last week, which is a record.

The total sales by the banks now aggregate nearly £254,000,000.

The Post Office sales during the week ending January 5th amounted to £268,000, making the Post Office aggregate over £12,000,000.

The sale of War Savings Certificates is also increasing.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, January 16th.

It is understood that the Government, at the instance of Mr. Bonar Law, has decided to appoint an independent committee of businessmen to enquire into the expenditure of War Departments.

One of the proposed committee's first tasks will be to enquire into the complaints of overstaffing and inefficiency.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, January 16th.

The silver market is steady.

THE WAR AND AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE POLICY OF THE U.S.A. GOVERNMENT.

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul-General in Hongkong (Mr. George E. Anderson) through the Department of State to the Army and Navy Department in Washington, the Consul-General has received advice as to the policy adopted by the American Government in regard to military service of American citizens in this part of the world.

So far as the Navy is concerned it is stated that service in the United States Navy is purely voluntary, and there is no way the services of men in the Far East can be used by the Navy unless they initiate the action themselves. At the present time the Government is not taking officers from civil life except in the Naval Reserve, and then only in the case of licensed seafaring men who enroll in that force and are called into active service to man merchant ships. All other officers, both active and reserve, are promoted from the ranks. Unless the men in the Far East who are anxious to enter the United States Navy are licensed seafaring men and voluntarily enroll in the Naval Reserve, the only way they can serve in the Navy is to enlist either in the regular service or in reserve force. To enter the reserve force they must proceed to the United States and volunteer for the regular service they can do so on any man-of-war or at any recruiting station in the United States.

With respect to service in the Army, the general policy seems to be not to enrol Americans in active commercial life in the Far East to volunteers for the armies of the United States. Those taken in the ordinary course of the operation of this law after registration, but it is announced from Washington that the man-power situation in the United States is not believed to be such as to warrant the Government interfering in the service of Americans engaged in carrying on American interests or in advancing American commerce abroad.

EFFECTS OF SOLDIERING.

X writes in the *Daily Mail*:—"Some of us have now spent three years in this war business. We are lucky, of course, to have lasted so long; but having gone so far, by the courtesy of the gods, we are ungrateful enough to inquire whether we are better for our experience."

Now the obvious answer is in the affirmative. War observers and what are known as war psychologists—people who "study" the war from the impartial standpoint of a fire-side chair at home—will tell you that a man is obviously much improved by this open-air life, this rough contact with mankind in all its moods and phases, this daily reckoning of one's chances to survive the next day.

Well, I do not propose to take up the opposite brief. I just want to show that even among the men most concerned there are diverse opinions as to the effect of three years' soldiering upon our lives and our uncertain future.

It is the professional man of the thirty-fourth stage who is the bone of contention in our mass debates on here. He is different from the youngster who had hardly commenced his career when war called him away; he is different from the skilled tradesman who, to a large extent, is still preserving the technical touch of his craft by the work he does in the Army, and his category is far removed from that of the non-professional, non-skilled office worker who has lost only a knowledge of routine by being absent from the desk for so long.

Here are two cases I know of as evidence of the divergent effects of this war upon the professional man. There is a brother-officer, just back from leave, full of enthusiasm—almost vanity—at the success of certain enterprises undertaken while in England. He says that he never so much enjoyed work as he did for the three days he was called to his office. The problems confronting him were tackled with all the relish of a man whose mind has had a long rest from daily cares, and whose war experience has enabled him to look at his profession with a new eye. He boasts that he settled a problem in land survey in about half the time he used to take. He believes that mentally he has gained at least 50 per cent., through the vigorous reaction of life as a soldier.

Alongside the above case is that of Major A. In 1914 he was an international business man whose clientele and skill were known wherever business was transacted in his particular line. Recently he was called upon to pick up the dropped threads of pre-war days by an appeal for advice on a big proposal. He confessed to me his inability to pronounce the big judgment. Three years ago he settled similar problems without wrinking his brow. "This Army routine," he said to me, "this business of doing nothing except what you're told, this system of suppressing your own ideas and initiative, this living according to a daily chart set out as 'orders,' has finished me so far as vitality of mind is concerned. I feel that I have lost the power of quick decision and of giving an opinion. I'm suffering from want of mental exercise."

I have given the armchair student an easy opening. I am ready to be told everything depends upon the individual and that you cannot generalise. I am aware that the disciplinary system of the Army produces good quality even if it discourages initiative. I know that the test of one's courage to die out here is a fine test of other qualities than courage. I will commit myself to the critics to the extent of a personal confession: I feel that I have gained rather than lost through my three years of khaki. Physically I am 21lbs. heavier, I can sleep on any provocation, I look less than my 34 years, and I can enjoy bull beef seven days in the week. Mentally I have profited through association with men of other professions, other ideas, other experiences. I have gained a new vision of life, even though I have lost illusions that were really very dear so long as they were illusions. What I cannot decide is:—Should I have been better off without the war? I fancy that I should, for I have lost my faith in civilisation!

PENANG "OUR DAY" LOTTERY

\$80,000 FOR RED CROSS FUND.

The Penang Club Grand War Loan Lottery in aid of the "Our Day" Red Cross Fund was drawn on January 5th on the Esplanade, Penang. The lottery has been extremely successful, and has given to the "Our Day" Fund nearly eighty thousand dollars, representing 25 per cent. of the value of the lottery, which was greatly in excess of the quarter of a million dollars expected. It was originally intended to close the lottery on December 15th, but a postponement was decided upon, with the result that the total was considerably enhanced.

The system adopted at the drawing was that all the tickets sold were represented in one revolving box, and the 898 prizes in another box. A prize was drawn, and a number from the second box to decide which won the prize and so on.

There was a large gathering at the drawing on the Esplanade, where a building had been constructed for the purpose of the draw, a charge of fifty cents being made for seats.

The first three prizes were:—1st Prize \$75,000.

No. 4662—Kee Kuat Seng, care of Chartered Bank, Soerabaya.

2nd Prize \$31,000.

No. 124—F. H. Simpson, Singapore.

3rd Prize \$15,800.

No. 4129—Hajee Latiff, 30, Merchant Street, Singapore.

There were, in addition, five prizes of \$3,160; ten prizes of \$1,580; twenty prizes of \$790; fifty prizes of \$316; a hundred prizes of \$158; two hundred prizes of \$79 and five hundred of \$31.

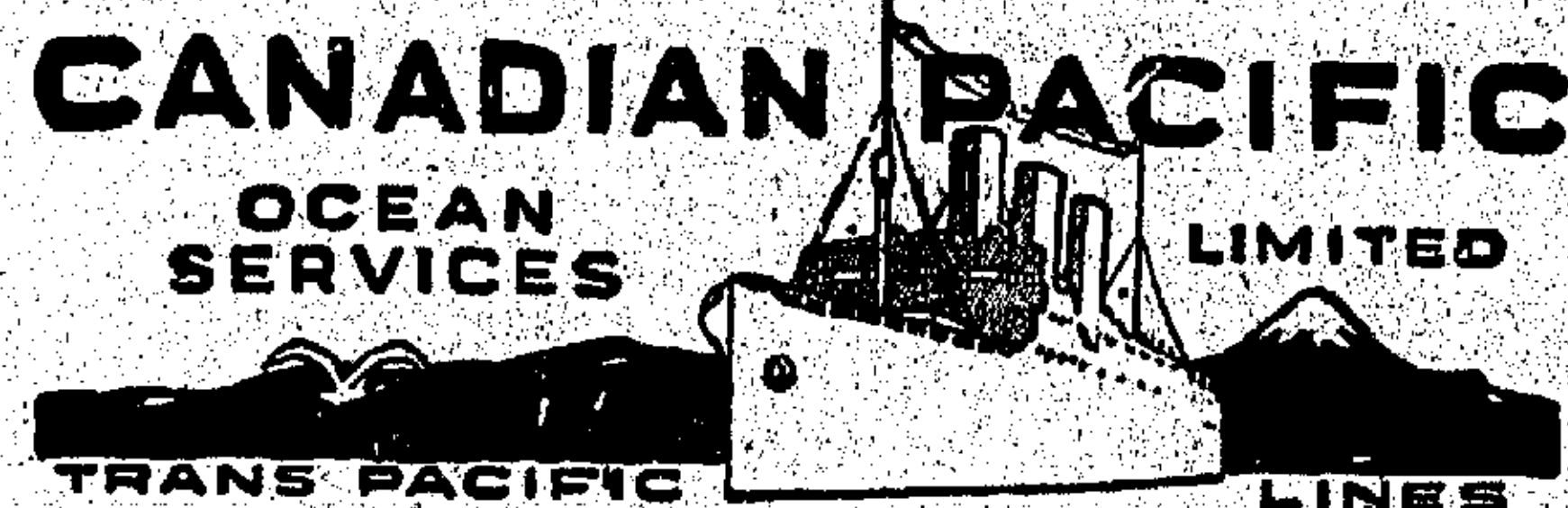
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HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Tuesday, 22nd Jan., 7 a.m.
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THE "PREJUDICES AGAINST ENGLAND."

ITALIAN WRITER ON REAL CAUSES

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

In an article in the *Unita* of Rome, entitled "Perfidious Albion," Angelo Crespi exposes what, in his opinion, are the real causes of the prejudices against England, so widely entertained on the Continent. What, he asks, are the reasons for this widespread prejudice against England, even in countries which, like Italy, have always been her friends? The fundamental accusation brought against England is that of being perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable. At once the question arises, how can it be proved from history that England has been more perfidious, utilitarian, rapacious and insatiable than other powers and other countries, as, for example, the Papacy, the Italian princes of the Middle Ages, the Byzantine Empire or Prussia? It is, however, sufficient to comprehend the basis of these accusations to understand its weakness.

England, as the oldest national State in Europe, was the first to struggle against the pretensions of the Roman Curia to universal supremacy. William the Conqueror was the first king who refused to acknowledge the homage which Edward IV., on the other hand, had to pay. And later, with Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and Cromwell, England became the bulwark of Protestantism against the Roman Catholic monarchies. Here was a source of anti-English prejudice, the enmity of the Papacy.

England has compassed the downfall of all the states which have aspired to European hegemony. Could this come about without leaving traces of enmity in France and Spain? It was precisely the permanent necessity for assuring her own safety which constrained England to turn against the friend of yesterday, become the menace of the day, which explains the accusations of perfidy and of instability brought against her by those whose game she has refused to play.

OLD COLONIAL IDEAS.

Signor Crespi says that, according to the old ideas of a colonial *regime* which prevailed throughout the period from 1493 to 1815 and was accepted by all nations, a colony constituted the exclusive market and riches of one nation, and this was believed to be only possible at the expense of the others. In consequence of this there was no difference between commerce and war, between merchant fleets and navies, and between war and peace. It was therefore absurd to cite, as special examples of English perfidy, the English attacks by sea on Spain and Holland without a previous declaration of war. Spain, Holland, and Portugal did exactly the same when they had the opportunity; it was a logical consequence of the old colonial and commercial system. The important point is that England was the first country to discard, with the help of Adam Smith, Pitt, and Burke and in the nineteenth century with that of Peel, Cobden, Bright, and Lord Durham, the modern free *regime*, and the only country up to the present time to practice it. The memory of past struggles, however, remained in the thoughts of the discomfited.

Many powers against which England had fought in the past, Spain, Holland, and France, and many whose ambitions she had opposed, such as Russia and Prussia, required England's help during the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and during the Napoleonic wars and the present war. This help had roused resentment in the nations who had been helped; such was human nature. During the Napoleonic wars England alone had stood firm, and she had more than once been abandoned and betrayed by her allies; yet for all that she was called perfidious Albion.

NON-INTERVENTION DOCTRINES.

Another cause of her unpopularity, as which Mazzini himself contributed, was the use of the utilitarian school of Bentham and Mill in England and of the doctrine of non-intervention. Whether the philosophic basis of utilitarianism were mistaken or not, it was undeniable, says Signor Crespi, that its exponent believed that they had discovered in it a rational foundation for the identity of interests among all nations and the utility of liberty and democracy as guarantees for peace.

Signor Crespi proceeds to develop his argument and to illustrate it from history. He maintains that another source of misunderstanding and resentment against England is that in such countries as Germany, Austria or Russia, where the parliamentary *regime* is a farce, and foreign policy is in the hands of the court, the development of the British Empire is incomprehensible. In such countries, and indeed in all others among people of slight cultivation, that Empire has been held to be the result of conquest and to be kept together by force. Against the correctness of such an impression might be cited the many instances in which England had refused possible annexations, as well as the annexations she had reluctantly undertaken for the protection of native populations, and the fact that territorial annexation by England had never implied the closing of markets to the rest of the world.

A MEED OF PRAISE.

The British Empire, declares Signor Crespi, maintains order, together with the maximum of liberty, over a quarter of the world's surface, and among populations which differ in race, religion, language and civilizations. In fact, according to the writer, the British Empire is the nearest approach, so far as the league of nations foreshadowed by President Wilson. It is already in itself such a league and carries out its functions. The problem is, not how to destroy it, but how the world functions, so far carried out by the British Empire alone, may be extended in co-operation with a league composed of a growing number of nations who will undertake to respect, and to make others respect, the rights of the people.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

KALEDIN AND HIS COSSACKS.

THE END OF PETROGRAD?

[BY ARTHUR RANSOME, "DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT IN RUSSIA.]

Of all the men I have met in Russia, Kaledin gave me the strongest impression of continued force. A smallish man, with a personality that dominated in spite of his stature, with a face that seemed carved in unpolished pale Finnish granite, he brought with him a new spirit into the army that he inherited from Brusiloff. I was for some time with him on the south-western front, and used to lunch daily at his staff headquarters. These meals were an excellent illustration of his character. Brusiloff had been a brilliant talker, much addicted to anecdote, loving the pomp and circumstance of command. His staff had become accustomed to listen. There arrived Kaledin, ascetic to the point of austerity, and preferring to hear others speak than to talk himself. He would take his seat at the centre of that table that had once been the setting of Brusiloff's brilliancy, get through his food at great speed and return to work. The staff, accustomed to listen, too much afraid of Kaledin to risk speech, sat as silent as himself; and it used to be one of my amusements to listen as they filed out of the door and hear the sudden burst of conversation as they left that door, presence, like men taking breath after swimming for a long way under water.

COSSACK CONTROL.

With all that, only the inefficient disliked him. It was impossible to dislike a man so obviously single-minded, so obviously well-minded, as Kaledin. I am quite sure that whatever Kaledin does he does it because he thinks that it is the best thing for Russia, without the slightest thought of how its success or failure may affect himself. I remember scribbling in my diary after I left him that here was a man who, if he felt he could do good by putting his fist through a concrete wall, would try it, and that, damaged or not, the fist would come through on the other side.

This is the man who at the present moment controls the Cossacks, and so controls the food supplies, the coal supplies, and the oil supplies of Northern Russia. When the Temporary Government demanded his surrender after the Korniloff mutiny the Cossacks tried him themselves, declared him "not guilty," said there was no need for further trial, and denied the Government a right to take from him his post of Akatani, or chief of the Cossacks, which they said had been given him by Cossack vote and not by the Russian Government. Since then he has remained in the Cossack country, and now the Northern Russia is leaderless. Moderates and Bolsheviks alike look to the South in fear of Kaledin.

ON THE EDGE OF STARVATION.

For Kaledin has Northern Russia, both Petrograd and Moscow, at his mercy. Perhaps it is already too late for him to use his mercy. It is not as if Petrograd was ever easy to feed. For nearly two years Petrograd has been approaching nearer and nearer to starvation. It has been fed only by great effort, and the utmost use of what inefficient transport remained. The shortest stoppage of transport from the Cossack Land of Plenty, and the brink will have been passed, and the stupendous catastrophe of Northern Russia will have begun, and will sweep inexorably to its end. Petrograd and Moscow have lived from hand to mouth. What if there is nothing in the land? The factories stop for lack of fuel, and the huge industrial population wanders without food or employment. Motors are useless for lack of petrol.

I think of Petrograd, that city in the swamp. There is no escape for its citizens by the Warsaw railway, or the Baltic railway. By those lines masses of starving soldiery will be returning from a foodless front. There is no escape for them by the Finnish railway, for barren Finland lives on Russia's bounty, and will itself starve. There is the Moscow line, and even if any considerable proportion of the inhabitants could so escape, will starving Moscow welcome starving Petrograd? The huge masses of Petrograd must escape on foot, in winter, through an immense area of forest, swamp, and barren country.

That is the nightmare which Kaledin and the Cossacks may loose on Northern Russia. That is the nightmare which may be loosed already, through no will of theirs, to sweep away Bolsheviks and Moderates alike, with the expiring multitude, in a disaster more gigantic than Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. And what then? There will be no question of peace or war for Northern Russia. Northern Russia will have slipped from this world into the abyss. Germany may go there, or they may not. They will find nothing but dying folk asking for bread.

Such, says Signor Crespi, are the main causes of the anti-English prejudice which is the result of the envy every success arouses among those who are left behind in the race, and such is the refutation which a liberal and cultivated Englishman might give to this prejudice. He need not deny mistakes and errors, but he might justly insist that such a fine, and from a justly insisted that such a fine, point, universally efficient result, could not be the outcome of folies, cunning, and greed, as some people would have it believed. He concludes by saying that peoples' imaginations are more easily impressed by military conquests and catastrophes, or by social cataclysms such as the French and Russian revolutions, or by theoretic and often platonic declarations of abstract doctrines than by the silent work that produces the modern forms of political and social liberty. The fact remains that the greatest practical contribution toward the construction of a world combining the order and strength of Rome with that liberty which does not consist in the absence of restrictions, classes, and nations, has come and is coming especially from the Anglo-Saxon world.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 16th, at 12.05.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. The anti-cyclone continues to weaken and pressure has decreased slightly over the China Coast and Formosa; it has increased slightly over the Philippines. Fresh monsoon will confine along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.44 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Hook	(N.E. winds, fresh, fine)
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South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lanchow)	No. 1.
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SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
FERNIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
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"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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"SOSU MARU"	THURSDAY, 17th Jan., at 8 A.M.
"KAISO MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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